

himself a born genius he must be content also to be passed by in the race of life by many whom he may despise.

Dr. Warren was not, to our apprehension at least, a man of genius. What he was and what he achieved was not owing to possession of unusually great gifts of mental endowment. The secret of his power, and the cause of his success, is plainly taught on every page of the volumes before us; wherever we open them we are sure to meet the *man at work*; at home or abroad, as student or teacher, in private life or public, he was still and always the same industrious, persevering man. Now, in commending this trait of his character to others for their imitation, I do not mean to say, that with equal zeal and labour all can attain a similar position, for, other things being equal, the prizes in our profession are not so numerous as its members; but I do mean to say, that that is no reason for neglecting the course that has made not only Dr. Warren, but many others eminent and honoured.

But it was not our purpose to enter either upon a review of the work which heads this article, or to write a panegyric upon the character of Dr. Warren; we designed only to commend to all who may have leisure the perusal of these volumes, feeling sure that no one can resist the conviction that in his death our ranks have lost a great and good man, and one the force of whose influence was ever on the side of virtue and morality. His life was but another illustration added to the many preceding, of the benevolent and humane tendency of the medical profession. How many are there, when such a man is gathered to his fathers, who rise up and call him blessed.

H. A. C.

ART. XVII. — *Memoranda Medica, or Note Book of Medical Principles. Being a Concise Syllabus of Etiology, Semeiology, General Pathology, Nosology, and General Therapeutics; with a Glossary for the Use of Students.* By HENRY HARTSHORNE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, etc. etc., *Ὁρᾶν ἢ, μὴ βλάπτειν*, "To heal, or, not to harm." 12mo. pp. 190: Philadelphia, 1860. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE idea of these "*memoranda medica*" is a very excellent one, and it has, most certainly, been carried out by the author with great ability. Although the work lays claim to no higher character than that of a simple outline of medical principles; holding, as it were, an intermediate rank between a mere skeleton synopsis or syllabus of a course of instructions on the institutes of medicine, and the more elaborate and finished text-book or manual; it is, nevertheless, one that cannot fail to be eminently useful to the student—almost indispensable, indeed, to all who would follow to the best advantage "the fundamental and introductory portion of the course of lectures delivered by the author in the department of the theory and practice of medicine"—while, at the same time, it will prove, we are convinced, by no means devoid of both interest and instruction to the practitioner likewise.

The volume presents, in language at once concise and perspicuous, a faithful outline exposition, admirably arranged, of the more important points relating to the subjects embraced within its scope. Not a mere complication of a series of aphoristic sentences from the writings of the leading authorities in general pathology and therapeutics, but laying fair claims throughout to originality, not merely in its conception and arrangement, but in much, also, that relates to both its style and matter. Many, indeed, of the general positions laid down in its pages are couched in language particularly happy, as well for its clearness and accuracy, as for its comprehensiveness.

We have examined few publications of an elementary and unpretending character, such as the *memoranda medica* of Dr. Hartshorne, with which we have found cause to be so well pleased—none where we have had as little occasion to dispute the accuracy of the views formally expressed or merely implied. Its

teachings bear throughout the strong impress of apparent truthfulness; they are in accordance, certainly, with the most reliable and extended series of experiments and observations. The aim of the author, it is apparent, has been faithfully to indicate, with clearness and conciseness, established facts, rather than to create for himself a doubtful character of originality by indulgence in bold and dazzling paradoxes.

He may be accused, perhaps, of indulging in the use of a somewhat novel terminology. It cannot be denied that the received medical nomenclature stands much in need of reform. This reform, however, we fear, will scarcely be effected by each new writer attempting to replace the medical terms in common use by others which he considers more appropriate or expressive. In this manner medical terminology becomes overloaded with a long array of synonyms, while it loses the important desideratum, uniformity.

So successfully, upon the whole, has Dr. Hartshorne fulfilled the task he had assigned himself, in the preparation of the volume before us, that we hope he may be induced, at an early period, to render his memoranda more complete, and, at the same time, enhance the usefulness of the series, by the fulfilment of his promise to add parallel memoranda upon the subjects of nosography, special therapeutics, and the practice of medicine.

D. F. C.

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ART. XVIII.—*A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence.* By FRANCIS WHARTON and MORETON STILLÉ, M. D. *The medical part revised and corrected with numerous additions.* By ALFRED STILLÉ, M. D. Second and revised edition. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother, 1860. 8vo. pp. 1031.

FIVE years ago we had the pleasure of inviting attention to the first edition of this excellent work; and we now have the satisfaction of announcing the fulfilment of expectations then expressed, in the appearance of a second edition which is likely to prove doubly welcome as a decided improvement on its predecessor. The comparatively early exhaustion of the first edition of so voluminous a work, speaks well for the appreciation of it by the members of the profession of law and medicine in this country; and would seem to indicate a growing interest among our American practitioners in the too long neglected subject of legal medicine.

It is hardly necessary to say that this professional estimate of the value of the work, as well as of the importance of its subject, is a right one; and that the call for a new issue of a standard and classical production on such a subject does quite as much honour to the good sense and intelligence of those who make the demand as it can to the merits of the book itself. Nor need we stop to dwell a second time upon the various excellencies and practical advantages of the treatise of Messrs. Wharton and Stillé, in some of which we think it superior to all of its competitors. These good qualities are so generally acknowledged that a brief account of the additions and other improvements will be sufficient to commend the volume once more to the particular notice of the professional reader.

The new preface informs us that "nearly three hundred pages have been added to the legal and psychological department. The chapters on insanity have been rearranged, expanded, and in some material points corrected, so as to bring them in harmony with the current decisions of the English and American courts. Several distinct topics have been introduced and examined at length; among which may be mentioned Survivorship; Medical Malpractice; the Legal Relations of Identity; the Presumptions to be drawn from Wounds and the Instrument of Death, and the Psychological Indications of Guilt. On the other hand, the chapters on circumstantial evidence have been condensed by abridging cases which in the first edition were new to the professional eye, but which have since become generally accessible." We are glad to note that among the cases which have thus been curtailed, the apocryphal one known as the Rue Morgue case, of the unfortunate Poe, has been entirely left out.